

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 355.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXTRACT FROM
"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL,"
26TH AUGUST, 1882.

AN Exhibit at the Exhibition of "Means and Appliances for the protection of Human Life" which appeared to have the merit of novelty as well as efficiency, was that consisting of LIFE SAVING GARMENTS. Most Dresses of this kind are of a cumbersome and unsightly description, such Garments in fact as no one would from choice carry about with him. But here we saw GREAT COATS, LADIES' JACKETS, &c., cut in the latest Fashion too, so skillfully furnished in the Linings with little Cylinders of Cork, that their presence was quite undetected until pointed out.

People in the Habit of Yachting or who are engaged in an occupation which brings them into daily chance of falling into the water would do well to make further enquiries relative to this useful adaptation of the life-belt principle.

The Manufacturers are Messrs. WENTWORTH & Co., of 12, Museum Street, London, W.C.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
who have a large assortment of these LIFE SAVING GARMENTS FOR SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YEOK MOON, Esq.,.....CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., W. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c.—Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATORIO DI BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certificated Professor of Music of the REGGIO CONSERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in Music, Piano, Harmony and Singing.

Signor PENATI is open for engagements as Pianist at Private Dancing Parties.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—No. 8, PEEL STREET.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [188]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our Firm from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [201]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL in Our Firm has Ceased and it is Closed in Hongkong from this Date, Mr. DALRYMPLE being Authorised to Sign "In Liquidation in Hongkong."

1st March, 1883.
BIRLEY & Co.

MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON are this Day admitted PARTNERS in Our Firms at Canton and Foochow.

1st March, 1883.
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [169]

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE Acts as Correspondent of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co. here, and has commenced Business under the style of

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
No. 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement (No. 464) Signed "Mrs. H. E. FALCONER" in the "DAILY PRESS" of the 5th instant, we are instructed by Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, of the Firm of Messrs. GEO. B. FALCONER & Co., to state that Mrs. H. E. FALCONER has NOT PURCHASED the INTEREST of the Widow of the late MATTHEW FALCONER in the said Firm, and that Mrs. H. E. FALCONER has NO INTEREST whatever in the Firm of GEO. B. FALCONER & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Hongkong.

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong. [181]

WANTED.

A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a young man who has had ten years experience in China and Japan. Speaks French, English, German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Salary required. First-class references.

Apply to
B. C. A.,
care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1883. [139]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest dandruff, cure all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [93]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Viqueiros, Regallas, Londres, Nuevo Habsburg, &c., all makes quality guaranteed; TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices; FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets; Moenchheim Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. San Hato, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA,
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

J. M. GUEDES,
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 25, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [5]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

JEWELLERS
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS AND BOOKS

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also,
"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [28]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Seebohm's Siberia in Asia.
Ledger's The Sun and its Planets.
Prof. Seeley's Natural Religion.
Froude's Short Studies, 4th vol.
Wilson's Chapters on Evolution.
Crane's Art and Taste.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf.
Famous Racing Men.
Mongredien's Wealth Creation.
Williams' Science in Short Chapters.
Turner's Studies in Russian Literature.
Hudson's Scamper through America.

JUVENILE BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CABINETS ONLY.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15c PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25c.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15c do do 25c.
POMPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20c do do 65c.
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20c do do 30c.
CHECKED MOHAIRS Do.....@ 30c do do 45c.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50c do do 75c.
FANCY VELVETENS.....@ 35c do do 50c.

ALSO
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do do \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do do \$2.50.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [659]

Intimations.

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

GUEDES & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH.

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

D. K. GRIFFITH,
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [447]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY. Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

BON BONS—FRENCH PRESERVES, FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [16]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

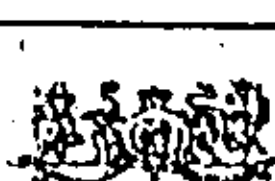
HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [449]

Intimations.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned until TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, on the 28th instant, for the Undermentioned Service.

CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM LAUNCH FOR THE USE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Particulars can be obtained at the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, between the Hours of TEN O'CLOCK A.M. and ONE O'CLOCK P.M., DAILY (Sundays excepted).

Tenders to be accompanied by a drawing showing general plan of Launch.

The Secretary of State for War reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders.

A. MEYER,
A. C. General,
District Commissary General.
COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1883. [214]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1882.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,

D. MCLAURIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [204]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the half year ended December 31st, 1882, on or before March 31st, on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [188]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, LONDON, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VENICE."

Captain Drake, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 12th instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [196]

MAILS.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "COPTIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and name will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGERS.—Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare.

Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1883. [5]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, (DIRECT.)
THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SSELL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1883. [207]

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"STRATHLEVEN,"
Captain Pearson, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1883. [215]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE.)

Taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and FIJI.)
THE Steamship

"EUXINE,"
Captain J. B. Peters, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1883. [194]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FRAISSINET & Co.

INDIA AND CHINA LINE.

THE Splendid New 100 At Steamship

<

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMES,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

MR. P. H. EMANUEL, who will be best remembered as the marine reporter of our morning contemporary and as an amateur prestidigitator of considerable ability, has been favoring the members of the Portsea Jewish Literary and Debating Society with his views on "The Superstitions and Customs of the Chinese." Mr. EMANUEL had a deservedly high reputation during his residence in Hongkong for his audacious self assertion—usually termed impudence—and it would seem that he remains still unfettered with the trammels of modesty. Had the worthy ex-reporter's abilities been at all commensurate with his extraordinary pretensions, he would certainly have created a sensation in the world. However, although brazen-faced "cheek" is but a poor substitute for the more substantial attributes of knowledge, ability and experience, it cannot be denied that Mr. EMANUEL's great energy and exceptional audacity have gained for him a certain amount of notoriety as an authority on Chinese matters. We need hardly say that, as a matter of fact, the oracle of the Portsea Jewish Literary and Debating Society knows practically as much about the Chinese language, the Chinese people and their customs and superstitions as the enterprising globe-trotter of the Mrs. BRASSY stamp, who pays a flying visit to Hongkong, Canton and Macao, and then publishes three volumes of arrant rubbish, gleaned from unreliable guide books and hotel and steamboat gossip, as personal experiences of China and the Chinese. Ink is cheap in these days, and there would be no objections to crack-brained enthusiasts sling it freely in relating their globe-trotting adventures and experiences, if they would only refrain from publishing their milk and water twaddle.

After carefully perusing the newspaper report of the "interesting paper" read by our old acquaintance, Mr. P. H. EMANUEL, to a large attendance of the Portsea Jewish Literary and Debating Society, we are at a loss to discover anything of the slightest interest, in any way relating to "The Superstitions and Customs of the Chinese." Mr. EMANUEL appears to have collated from various sources a hotch-potch of vague and uninteresting generalities, which he has dished up in a style worthy of the Daily Press—and that is saying a great deal—and palmed off on his audience as personal experiences. After introducing the sub-

ject, Mr. EMANUEL is reported to have gone ahead in the following strain:—

He said the observances, customs, ideas, prejudices, and superstitions of China were vast, and as yet almost unworked. The widespread traditions of the Aryan family, down to the homely superstitions of our own peasantry, the myths of Oceania, and the popular tales of Scandinavia had received illustration and often crude comment from capable pens. In endeavouring to deal with the observances of China he had some exceptional advantages, having made the language a study during his five years' residence in that country, and the assistance of some of his Chinese friends, from whom he had taken several notes on the subject. That a population so enormous as that of China—variously estimated at from 250,000,000 to 400,000,000—should present a field of most interesting inquiry was less strange than that so few inquirers should as yet have essayed to explore it. The doings of every Chinaman, from Emperor to coolie, were affected and guided by astrollogical portents, divinations, &c., in which even the more highly educated, who affect to despise them, place a practical trust. It must not, however, be supposed that these superstitious beliefs differ to any material extent from those current amongst humanity elsewhere. Turning for a moment to the page of Western history, they found that the belief in omens, divinations, &c., had, since the earliest times, influenced communities in comparison with whom they inclined, with somewhat undue arrogance, to term the Chinese barbarous. In the eighth century they found a Council of Church dignitaries, Pope Gregory III, Charlemagne, his successor, and the abbots and bishops of Scotland and France, vehemently denouncing beliefs similar in all respects to those in vogue in China. The great Marquis of Luthers himself believed in superstitions as gross as any recorded. Then there was Matthew Hopkins, the witch-finder. The Puritans of the New World outdid in their superstitious bigotry the worst absurdities recorded in Chinese annals. It was well to recall these matters, because the enlightened of the present age were apt to sneer too unreservedly at the blind gropings after truth of less favoured races. Treating more particularly of superstitions as to personal fortune, Mr. EMANUEL said that in China, as throughout the Western world, curious superstitions attach to human life in all its various stages. The hour and day of an infant's birth were as much matter of solicitude to the Chinese female as to the "wise men" of our own north country hamlets. Before the birth of a child a ceremony is performed by a priest, to frighten away the demons who were supposed to haunt the mother. A widespread superstition exists at home here rocking an empty cradle. In Henderson's "Folklore of the Northern Counties" the first verse of a fragment says:

"On this day the cradle when the baby's so laid,
For this by old women is counted a sin,
It's a crime so heinous it may not be forgot,
And they would fain do it the best right they have."

Now strangely enough, Chinese nurses in the South of China had precisely the same belief. A little four year old girl, who was a very intimate acquaintance of his (Mr. Emanuel's) in Hongkong, some two years and a half ago, began rocking the cradle in which her newly-born sister was usually laid to sleep. An amah, or nurse, rushed at the child, exclaiming, "You make luck so, fashion! That baby's long die, a'posse rock!" which meant, "Don't rock the cradle like that, for if you do the baby will die." As it happened the baby did die, as was fully expected by the medical attendant, but of course the amah found in the anticipated fact a verification of her prediction, and further inquiry satisfied him (Mr. Emanuel) that the superstition was identical with and quite as widespread as our own. In Germany it was usual to lay in the cradle of a child soon after its birth a package of snap-dragon, blue marjoram, black cum, a right shirt-sleeve, and a left stocking; while, on the authority of Mr. Henderson, in Scotland, the little one's safeguard is held to be in the juxtaposition of some article of dress belonging to its father. In China this custom was paralleled by those prevailing in Germany and Scotland. Mr. Emanuel then dealt with the Chinese superstitions regarding marriage, showing that the throwing of rice and the use of bride cake were similar to the English practice. The lucky days for marrying were the first, sixth, and tenth of the month. He went on to show that the betrothal ceremony was deeply interwoven with superstitious observances. The paper concluded with a notice of the superstitions connected with deaths and burials.

From the above summary it would seem that if the learned lecturer actually knew anything of Chinese superstitions and customs, he had sufficient tact to keep the knowledge to himself. Mr. EMANUEL's exceptional advantages in dealing "with the observances of China," namely, a study of the language during his five years' residence in the country, and the assistance of some Chinese friends from whom he had taken "several notes," will amuse all who had the slightest acquaintance with the enigmatic marine reporter of our morning contemporary. We wonder if the anxious inquiries made by a number of our Chinese friends as to Mr. EMANUEL's whereabouts, after that gentleman's sudden disappearance from the Colony two or three years ago, had anything to do with "The Superstitions and Customs of the Chinese"? Possibly these were some of the Chinese friends from whom he had "taken notes." For his own sake, we trust that Mr. EMANUEL will in future, when giving the literary and debating society of which he is such a distinguished ornament the benefit of his Chinese experiences, take steps to prevent the publication of what he must be perfectly well aware, can only lead to his being made the laughingstock of all who know anything of China and its customs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated that the famous libel case of *Belt v. Lewis* will not be further proceeded with, although a rule nisi for a new trial has been obtained.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Orion* left Singapore for this port yesterday, at noon.

"The Jewish race will probably become extinct when it has performed its mission," remarked an Israelite in the course of a discussion on the subject. "For, you know," he added, addressing a Gentile sitting at his side, "the race has a mission." "Yes," sardonically replied the Gentile, "that of selling old clothes cheap."

AN inquest will be held at the Government Civil Hospital to-day at 4.30 on the body of a Chinaman, aged about thirty, which was found floating in the harbour at 9 o'clock this morning. Drowning is supposed to have been the cause of death.

It was on the *New England* wreck, and the billows were a bit angry. The cook ran up to one of the clergymen, weeping. "We'll be lost," he said, "we'll be lost now. We must trust in Him." "What," cried the parson, in deep anguish, "Trust in Him! Are all the boats gone?" He then ran up on deck. Fact!

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened in county Wicklow to present Mr. Parnell with a testimonial. At a meeting of the Ovoca branch of the National League it was decided that the testimonial should be a handsome one, and more than adequate to clear off the old inherited mortgage on his estate, and one of the speakers expressed confidence that half a million would be subscribed in a few weeks.

IN country places people still entertain an absurd antipathy to banking their money. A worthy old couple who lived at St. Columb recently died and left their only son 150*l.* which was buried in the garden. The heir went and unearthed his treasure one evening, gloated over it, and returned the coin to the earth. During the night a man who was not the heir came to the garden, dug up the treasure, gloated over it, and carried it off.

A SYDNEY contemporary states that from 1872 to 1882 there were crushed at the Charters Towers diggings 398,966 tons of stone for 653,845 *oz.* of gold. During 1882, 43,715 tons were crushed for 79,187 *oz.* of gold. The Day Dawn claim has yielded from 25,962 tons of stone 59,524 *oz.* of gold, or an average of about 2 *oz.* 7 dwt. per ton, and a total value of £198,999. Its total dividends amounted to £129,999 8*s.* and £12,000 had been spent in plant.

THE *Keystone*, a well known masonic newspaper, published in Philadelphia, in its issue of January 20th says:—"Masonry in Hongkong, China, appears to be in a flourishing condition, as appears from the news of the Craft in the Hongkong Telegraph of December 11th ult., a copy of which has been fraternally sent us. The installation of the officers of three Lodges is announced, viz.: of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C.; Victoria, No. 1,025, and United Service, No. 1,341."

SHE was a widow, and he was a retired naval steward. She was in receipt of a salary of ten shillings a-week as a sempstress in Devonport Dockyard, while he had a pension of fifty pounds a-year and owned several houses. He promised to marry the charming widow, but his name was Blight, and he blighted her young affections. The result was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The heart-broken widow pleaded her cause so well with the jury that they immediately ordered her a substantial solatium in the shape of three hundred pounds damages, which the faithless Blight will have to pay. The elder Veller's advice to his son—"Beware of the yid-dies, Samvill," apparently still holds good for those who will take it.

PROFESSOR Haselmayer's performance on Thursday night attracted another large audience and everything passed off most satisfactorily. The most noteworthy item in the programme was the celebrated Cabinet Illusion—a trick invented by Professor Haselmayer. A strongly made plate-glass cabinet, bound with wood, is placed on the stage, close to the footlights. In the front part of the cabinet a pair of hand cuffs are fitted, with locks attached. Two gentlemen from the audience come on the stage and carefully examine the cabinet and its fittings. Madame Haselmayer is then introduced to the audience; she enters the cabinet, which is only large enough for the purpose, places her hands in the "bracelets" which are securely fastened, the cabinet is then closed and locked. A canopy is let down hiding the cabinet from the audience; at the elapse of 18 seconds Madame smilingly appears, the curtains withdrawn and the cabinet is discovered empty, the locks apparently untouched, and nothing to explain how the lady got rid of her shackles, and secured an exit from her prison. The trick was very cleverly performed, and was loudly applauded. To-night Professor and Madame Haselmayer will make their last appearance before a Hongkong audience, when several startling novelties, particulars of which are detailed in our advertising columns, will be produced. The electric illuminations should prove a great attraction, and we shall expect to see the largest house of the season.

HO KAT WAM, an opium dealer, appeared before Mr. Woodhouse this morning on a charge of having in his possession, without a proper permit, a quantity of prepared opium. Dr. Ho Kai appeared on behalf of the defendant. The defendant admitted the possession of about 300 taels of prepared opium, and said he had purchased it from the Wo Tang Shop, which is licensed to sell prepared opium. Tao Ma Choe, an accountant in the Wo Tang Opium Shop stated that he knows the defendant and has had dealings with him. He has not sold any opium to the defendant this (Chinese) year. Last year, on January 27th, he sold him more than 350 taels and gave him the bill for the same which is now in Court marked "A." The bill is dated 6th January, 1883. He does not, when selling opium, give any other certificate than a similar bill to the one produced. The opium he sold to Ho Kat Wam was in the jars which are now in Court. The value of the opium sold was over \$200. His firm does a large business in prepared opium. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Woodhouse fined the opium holder the sum of \$500, with the option of three months' imprisonment. The opium found on his premises to be forfeited and handed over to the Colonial Treasurer. The opium was pounced upon by P.C. 103, George Crook, from information received, there being no less than five worthies of the inferior class engaged in the case. These artists were ordered to be rewarded with \$10 each if the fine of \$500 were forthcoming.

THE *White Cloud* took the place of the *Kiukiang* on the Macao route to-day and will continue running on that line until further notice. The *Kiukiang* will take the place of the *Honam* on the Canton river for a week, starting on Monday next, the *Honam* requiring some slight repairs.

WHILE her Majesty's ship *Agincourt* was making preparations to put to sea on February 6th, her fore-topgallant mast broke off at the cap. Three men were on it at the time. One of them alighted on an iron stanchion on the fore-castle, the stanchion passing through his body and killing him; another fell across the fore-castle bridge and was killed; whilst the third was caught in the rigging and escaped with a shaking. At the place where the mast snapped off the wood was found to be completely rotten.

HANDMANN's stay in Madras appears to have proved as financially unsuccessful as his recent Bombay and Calcutta experiments. We note from an advertisement in the *Straits Times* that the great tragedian will shortly open in Singapore with "A new London company." We wonder if "Trompet-blower" will pick up sufficient courage to pay Hongkong another visit! It is hardly likely, and yet it is just possible, as he would certainly be risking his precious carcass if he ventured again into the Australian Colonies.

THE *Freeman's Journal* strongly recommends Irish Nationalists to contest the seat for the county of Dublin rendered vacant by the death of Colonel Taylor, and not let the Conservatives walk over. It points out that, though in 1874 Mr. Parnell himself contested the county and was defeated, times have greatly changed, and public opinion in Ireland is roused against the Government and the Tories. Our contemporary's views apparently have a very unstable foundation, as a London telegram dated the 1st inst., announces that Colonel Kling-Harman, the Tory candidate, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the well known journalist, is said to be remarkable for extreme nonchalance, a white waistcoat, and a red nose. He likewise used to boast that not even the smartest counsel could upset his equanimity in court. His nose being so red, he had acquired a habit of toning it down with a little powder, and he had a sprinkle of this embellishment on the first time he stood up to be cross-examined by Sergeant Ballantine. All the preceding counsel had treated him (he was called as a literary expert) with great consideration, so he rather defied the Sergeant than otherwise. "Mr. Sala," said Ballantine, rising, "you've got some flour on your nose." Then he was all "broke up." A smart man would have replied: "No, Sergeant, it's not flour—it's blossom."

IN the Queen's Bench Division an application by a Mr. Heymansson for an injunction to restrain the defendants—the committee of the Hanover-square Club—from expelling him was heard lately. The differences arose from the black-balling of four friends of the plaintiff, and a letter written by the latter on the occasion, stigmatising the committee as "bankrupt in courtesy and every gentlemanlike instinct." With this letter Mr. Heymansson sent in his resignation, which the committee refused to accept unless he withdrew the objectionable part of his letter. This plaintiff declined to do, and expulsion followed. The application was refused, on the ground that, as a matter of fact, plaintiff was not a member of the club, and therefore no injunction could be granted to prevent his expulsion.

A HOME paper points out that the number of people who have of late accused themselves of murder for the purpose of securing a free journey home by land or sea has been somewhat considerable, and the example of these cunning self-accusers has just been followed and improved upon in a somewhat amusing manner. An unknown gentleman has recently made many appearances in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court and has endeavoured to make some statement, but the judges have steadily refused to hear him, except through counsel, so on Monday last he made a last frantic attempt to secure a *locus standi* by asking to be committed for wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Baron Pollock refused to grant even this last despairing plea, so the poor sutor will have to tax his ingenuity in devising yet another plan.

THE death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was remarked the Sydney *Bulletin*, due to an illness which originated in a remarkably characteristic manner. At the commencement of his illness the spirit of devotion to his duty, which was a marked feature of his career, impelled him to go to Osborne to confirm the sons of the Prince of Wales in August last, against the strongly expressed opinion of his medical advisers. "It is the last thing I shall do for the Queen," he said, "and I mean to do it." He caught cold, and the attack of inflammation of the lungs which came on was the beginning of his last illness. His funkiness killed him. If he had only been the sons of a pauper he had gone, against the advice of his medical attendants, to confirm what a glorious Christian death he would have been.

THE 124th anniversary of Burns' birthday was celebrated throughout Scotland on January 25th. The Edinburgh Burns Club had a dinner in Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, and the toast of the evening, "The Memory of Burns," was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Bees, of St. Giles' Cathedral. Burns' monument in George Square, Glasgow, was profusely decorated; toasts to his memory were drunk, and his ballads were sung with enthusiasm at dinners held to celebrate the occasion. In London the anniversary was celebrated at St. James's Hall and the Royal Albert Hall, where concerts were given respectively by Mr. Ambrose Austin and Mr. William Carter. The first part of the programme at St. James's Hall consisted of excerpts from Burns. Mr. Sims Reeves sang "Auld Lang Syne" (with the choir) and "Macgregor's Gathering." At the Albert Hall, where Madame Marie Ross and Mr. Vernon Rigby were among the singers, a full orchestra and the pipes of the Scots Guards assisted.

THE *Times* correspondent at Cairo says that news from the Soudan confirms the serious nature of the present position:—"Four thousand Egyptian troops are at Darfour and five thousand more at Bara and Obeld. Although not closely invested they are cut off from anything but stifled communication with the outer world. The relieving force is at Khartoum, under Abdel Kader, who will now be superseded by Alaidin Pasha. The latter will have Col. Hicks as chief of the staff. Two to three hundred miles separate them from the beleaguered forts, and the rebels have closed up the wells, which renders relief almost impossible till after the rainy season, three months hence. To attempt a relief now with the present insufficient force would be to invite defeat, involving the loss of the Soudan. To leave the force unrelieved is to run the risk of their being compelled to surrender. The very vaguest notion exists as to whether they have means to hold out. Sennar is meanwhile also in revolt, and it would seem necessary to subjugate this province before attempting operations elsewhere. Alaidin will, therefore, probably occupy the period before the rainy season in restoring order in Sennar, and will then march to the relief of the forts if they are still holding out, and endeavour to suppress the Mahdi."

On the other hand, a Reuter's telegram states that a despatch from Col. Stewart contains intelligence "showing the falsity of the recent alarmist rumours regarding the state of affairs in the Soudan." The recent defeat of the Egyptians at Mahdi, telegraphed from London on the 7th inst., complicates matters considerably, and renders it not improbable that British aid will have to be invoked before the False Prophet is effectually disposed of.

CHICAGO, it appears, can justly lay claim to reckoning among its inhabitants the man with the longest beard in the world, or, at any rate, if there lives one with a longer beard, he has never put in an appearance in answer to Adam Kirper's repeated challenge. The individual in question, who is now in his sixty-sixth year, is a German by birth, and so early in life as eleven was remarkable for the hairy development on his chin. At that age he began to shave, but left off the use of razors at sixteen, since which time he has cultivated his beard, made a little fortune out of it, and earned notoriety by it. When as a young man he entered the German army he boasted of a moustache measuring, it is said 3 ft. long; but the inconvenience this appendage occasioned him induced him to sacrifice it. Soon afterwards he went to America, where he has since resided—the wonder and astonishment of his fellow-men. His remarkable beard over twenty years ago measured 5 ft. in length. Then he cut it off disposing of it to the Chicago Museum for 75 dollars. Since he has left it untouched, but continues to make money out of it by exhibiting himself and by the sale of his portraits. Between the years 1877 and 1881 it had grown 2 ft., and at the present time the American papers say it measures exactly 12 ft. When he goes out he rolls it round a leathern girdle which is attached to his waist; but within doors he allows it to hang down to its full length, enveloping his feet in it if the weather happens to be cold. As he is now growing old, he has made his arrangements for what is to be done with his beard after death. By the terms of his will it is to be cut off and sold to any amateur of such natural phenomena who will pay the highest price for it; the money to be handed over to his son, who—singularly enough, though verily on forty—is as beardless as a youth of fourteen.

AN incident of heroism brightens the record of disaster during the recent gales on the English coasts which deserves, says a home contemporary, not merely the honour of being chronicled, but reward more substantial and the highest distinction bestowed on those who save human life. A German barque, the *Prins Adalbert*, hard pressed by the fury of the hurricane, was being towed into Swansea, when the tug-boat broke, and she was driven ashore on the rocks to the west of the Mumbles Head. Once within the shelter made by that bold projecting point, with its brilliant white beacon, she would have been safe, but now she was at the mercy of the billows. Her position was noticed from the village behind, and immediately a lifeboat put out to her assistance, manned by eleven gallant fellows. Five of these were members of one family. Skillfully she was steered past the jutting lighthouse, and impelled by sturdy arms alongside the vessel, when a heavy sea capized her, and her crew were flung into the water. With a rare perseverance and intrepidity they succeeded in grilling on board again; but another gigantic swell drove them and their craft on the crags. Of the eleven, four perished, and were engulfed by the receding tide, and seven managed to obtain a foothold, but in a miserable condition, bruised, battered, and lacerated. Of the family of five, three were rescued, including the father; but one of these is not expected to survive, so terrible are his injuries. His scalp was torn, and both legs were broken in several places; in this state he had to cling for two hours to a rock beaten by the angry surf. The two who lost their lives were discovered in the splintered lifeboat; one had his neck broken, and the other his skull smashed in by the violence of the shock. Two brave girls, daughters of a lighthouse-keeper, head shrieks of distress, and rushed to the edge of the boiling cauldron. They could distinguish a pair of struggling figures almost within reach of them, but still too far to be grasped. Then one of them, Jennie Ace, had an inspiration. She took off her shawl, and, tying it to her sister's, threw it, rope fashion, to the poor wretches. It was too short; but the dauntless child—she was only sixteen—did not hesitate. She stepped in to the waves to her waist, and, clinging to it a second time, was enabled to bring the despairing wretches out of danger. The spirit of Grace Darling is not dead in our island race. That Welsh lassie should be depicted in living form with the daughter of the lighthouse-keeper on Long-point Island, with her father, saved him with from the wreck of the *Forfarshire* seems high praise and forty years ago.

ABOUT being depicted in living form with the daughter of the lighthouse-keeper on Long-point Island, with her father, saved him with from the wreck of the *Forfarshire* seems high praise and forty years ago.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We have good authority for knowing that Lord Wolsley has reported, so strongly against the committee and transport of the army, as at present constituted, that an influential committee is about to be appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of its immediate reorganization."

We read in a home paper that Mr. Justice Chitty has ordered the commitment to prison for contempt of Court of Samuel Pritchard Jones—who, as the Judge observed, "sold his son into slavery," from which he was rescued whilst with a troupe of acrobats in Constantinople—for having attempted to induce the boy to leave Dr. Barnardo's Home.

THE Spanish frigate *Aragon*, with the Captain-General of the Philippines, Senor Don Fernando Primo de Rivera, Marques de Estella, on board, arrived in harbour this morning from Manila. His Excellency's arrival was the signal for the usual round of saluting from the shore batteries and the flagships of the various squadrons now represented in our waters.

ACCORDING to the *Bulletin*, success has made "Kosmos" of the *World* hypercritical. In the administering of an unmerciful castigation to Tennyson, called forth by his "Promise to May," he says:—"Marius should have died when he was descending from his Teutonic chariot; Thackeray should have laid his pen finally down before he wrote 'Philip'; and Alfred Tennyson, if the sequel of his industry were to be such trash as 'The Promise of May,' should have sunk into silence, since he sang the last Idyll of the King."

In life's last scene what prodigious surplus! Pain of the brain, and fall of the wrist. From Mr. Browning's eyes the streams of danger flow. And Swift explores a drearier and a shrew.

This is capital, "copy," of course, for style; but what Mr. Escott says about "Philip on his way through the World" is great rot; the book being a most delightful study of Paris, and thoroughly healthy in tone—which is a good deal more than can be said, with truth, of either "Vanity Fair" or "The Newcomes"—which are looking at them from a Congregationalist point of view, of the world widely. In the "Promise of May" the failure was perhaps less the fault of the author than of the people who produced it, since, it is pretty plain, no piece which is all pith and no "business" should be produced at all. It seems that in "The Promise" the hero, Edgar, has speeches about Frothington as long as the Mont Cenis tunnel, and the dialogue is, generally speaking, as bald as the proverbial badger. Mr. Irving accepted "the Cup," he cut it down so, that when Tennyson went to rehearsal he cried to have it back again. And so the "Cup" was a success. But though Mr. Tennyson's last effort is, it seems a pity to slate him when he has done so much good work. Will "Kosmos" do any better, we wonder—at 75!

ON the subject of the Chinese newspaper lately started in Nanyang, the correspondent of a San Francisco contemporary says:—"The first number of the first Chinese newspaper ever published in this city is to make its appearance to-day. Wong Chin Foo is the editor in chief. The matter it will contain is to be written or selected by Wong Chin Foo, who will dictate to a Chinese scribe. He in turn will print or paint it with India ink and a pointed stick upon sheets of paper from which it will be photo-lithographed, and then printed from the stone in the shape it is to appear. The publishers say that but for this process the publication would be impossible by reason of its cost. In the past it has been customary to engrave the whole of each Chinese work to be published, because the sixty thousand characters of the language are not represented by type. Wong Chin Foo says leading men among the Chinese in this city are pleased with the prospect of possessing a paper that will convey to them news of the week in those beloved hieroglyphics that Americans can be brought to think of only in connection with washbills, firecracker labels and the literature of the tea trade. But the same Chinamen say that they cannot understand in what manner the enterprise can be made to pay. The publishers, on the other hand, say that there are in New York 8000 Chinamen, 600 laundries and thirty Chinese groceries; and although they admit that but few Chinamen are educated up to the full possibilities of their alphabet, all the same, those few hundred signs that express their simple ideas and wants. They like to read, yet at present have no other opportunity to do so than is afforded by the wall over the doorway to 'Tom Lee's' grocery in 'Mott street' and Chatham square. This wall has served as their only newspaper for years. Upon it are posted notices of the opening and closing of all those laundries that are to be seen mainly framed by the washbills of the 'Lucky' Tea Society. It is a grand opportunity, about the nature of which New York Chinamen were able to learn more than 1000 years ago. To the New York Chinamen, the matter of the enterprise is painted on bits of paper of every hue and made up a display 'advertising to the eye' at the contents of a dressmaker's ragbag. But the publishers of the Chinese *American* say that the fact that every Chinaman can read and write is a mere item in their estimate; there is a strong desire on the part of these men, who make soap and bluing and laundry dyes and all sorts of things to have the means of 'improving' them in the notice of Chinamen."

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D.D. *Western* from Hong Kong, leaving Singapore on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

The steamship *Enrica* left Sydney on the 14th inst., for Queensland and Port, from Darwin and Adelaide, and is due here on or about the 18th.

THAMES STEAMSHIP INDUSTRY. The *Thames* Steamship Company, Limited, have been formed, and the first steamer, the *Thames*, will be launched on the 15th inst. The company is formed by the amalgamation of the *Thames* and *Thames* Steamship Companies, and is a limited liability company, with a capital of £1,000,000. The first steamer, the *Thames*, will be launched on the 15th inst. The company is formed by the amalgamation of the *Thames* and *Thames* Steamship Companies, and is a limited liability company, with a capital of £1,000,000.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the above company was held in the Society's offices, Peddar's Wharf, this forenoon at 11.45. There were present the Hon. P. Ryrie, (Chairman) Messrs. F. B. Johnson, F. D. Sassoon, H. L. Dalrymple, (directors) H. Mackenzie, U. Reiners, J. T. Chatter, A. da Silva, C. V. Stuart, W. S. Young, A. Coxon, J. F. Cox, A. Gultow, F. Henderson, T. G. Williamson, and Douglas Jones (acting secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman proposed as a Special Resolution—

"That the Regulations of the Society shall be altered, by the existing Articles of Association of the Society numbered from 1 to 165 inclusively, being cancelled and expunged from amongst the Regulations of the Society, and that the Articles of Association numbered from 1 to 165 inclusively shall be adopted and become, and be the Regulations of the Society from and after the 17th day of March, A.D. 1883, in lieu of and to the exclusion of all Deeds of Settlement, Articles of Association, Resolutions, Bye-laws or other Regulations whatsoever, now or heretofore, in any way binding or obligatory upon the said Society or Shareholders thereof."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. F. D. Sassoon, and carried unanimously.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held to-day, at noon, in the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. There were present the Hon. F. B. Johnson (chairman) Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, W. Reiners, A. Maciver, W. K. Hughes, (directors) W. Morgan, E. George, A. E. Vaucher, E. F. Alford, G. C. Cox, T. G. Williamson, H. G. James, Douglas Jones, J. J. Bell-Irving, H. Maclean (secretary) and V. H. Deacon (solicitor).

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by the Secretary, the Chairman said—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called to give effect to the object we had in view at the last meeting, namely, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company from \$600,000 to \$900,000 by the creation of 3,000 new shares of \$100 each. After what then occurred I need say nothing on the advisability of the step we are now contemplating. I may, however, state that in the opinion of the general agents and consulting committee, taking the present value of the company's stock in the market into consideration, that it was deemed advisable to issue the new shares at a moderate premium and thus create a reserve fund which would doubtless be useful in the future. However, a numerous section of the shareholders, whose opinions we are bound to respect and without whose sanction we could not now pass these resolutions, have expressed an opinion that the shares should be issued at par, and are of opinion that the shares generally would not be taken up at a rate above par. Therefore, the matter is entirely left to this meeting. The General Agents have decided on June 30th as the date for issue of the new shares, as this would allow of the profits being divided into equal parts in accordance with resolution 4.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried.

1.—That the Capital of the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, be increased from \$600,000 to \$900,000 by the creation of 3,000 new shares of \$100 each, to be issued at par.

Proposed by Mr. Reiners and seconded by Mr. A. E. Vaucher.

2.—That the price of issue of each of the said new Shares be fully paid up by the Allottees on Allotment.

Proposed by Mr. F. D. Sassoon, and seconded by Mr. Douglas Jones.

3.—That the said new Shares be offered in the first instance, in such manner and at such times as the General Agents shall direct for that purpose, to the Holders of the old or present Shares, in the proportion of one new Share for every two old or present Shares of which on the 30th day of April, 1883, the Holders of the said old or present Shares shall respectively be Registered as such Holders, and that any new Shares not accepted by the holders of the said old or present Shares within the time limited by the General Agents for that purpose, be disposed of and allotted by the General Agents and Consulting Committee in such manner and at such prices as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. Maciver and seconded by Mr. E. George.

4.—Holders of the said new Shares shall be entitled as from the date of acceptance thereof within the meaning of the Articles of Association of the Company to participate in dividends to the extent hereinafter mentioned in proportion to the amount respectively paid by them for the said new Shares on an equality with the holders of the said old or present Shares of the Company. After the dividend for the year 1882, of the said old or present Shares, has been finally determined, and become payable, in pursuance of the said Articles of Association of the Company, the same shall be paid as follows, one moiety, or equal half part, thereof shall be paid exclusively in respect of the said old or present Shares, and the other moiety, or equal half part, thereof shall be paid in respect of the said old or present Shares and the said new Shares, the Holders of the latter Shares participating in the last mentioned moiety, or equal half part of dividend in the proportion mentioned in the immediately preceding paragraph.

Proposed by Mr. W. K. Hughes and seconded by Mr. W. Morgan.

5.—The dividend for the year 1882, and every subsequent year, shall be paid to the holders for the time being entitled thereto, of the said old or present Shares and the said new Shares, the holders of the latter Shares participating therein in the proportion mentioned in paragraph No. 4.

Proposed by Mr. H. G. James, and seconded by Mr. T. G. Williamson.

After the resolutions had been passed the Chairman said—I have to inform you that Mr. W. K. Hughes was present at the meeting, and that the report of the manager on the changes effected is most favorable. They are now turning out 7,000 piculs daily with the same ease with which they turned out 1,500 piculs before the alterations were made. A meeting would be called within the statutory time to confirm the resolutions they had just passed.

This concluded the business.

THE "BUFFS" BALL AT THE NORTH BARRACKS.

Some considerable time since, the Sergeant-Major and Sergeants of the "Buffs" decided to wind up the winter season with a ball, and no less than 200 invitations were sent out. The affair came off last night and was a great success. The recreation room at the north barracks had been arranged as a ball-room, the adjoining wide corridor doing duty for a supper room, while ample accommodation in the shape of ladies' and gentlemen's cloak rooms, refreshment, retiring, and card rooms was provided by the adjoining rooms and matsheds which had been specially erected for the purpose. The entrance leading to the ball room was decorated with excellent taste, and of the ball room itself we can confidently say that nothing finer or more artistic in the way of decorations has ever been seen in Hongkong. The walls were hung with shields and banners, all bearing testimony to the fact that the "Grand Old Buffs" have never been composed of fireside or feathered soldiers, but have "aye been foremost of the fore" when

"War's wild blast blew loud and shrill."

On taking a survey of the tokens of many bloody fights, gone over by the "Buffs" far away in the dim and distant past, and those proclaiming their more recent brilliant records, one could not but feel a thrill of delight, at being amongst those "men of Kent" who have on so many occasions done their country yeoman's service.

Arriving at the barracks shortly after 9 o'clock we found that the invitations had been largely taken advantage of, there being about 160 persons present, the military element, as a matter of course, predominating. Most of the military officers of the garrison were present, including H.E. General Sargent, Colonel Hobson, and others of high rank. The ball was opened by Colonel and Mrs. Hobson, and Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Gleeson dancing the conventional quadrille, after which the dancing became general. The following was the programme:

1.—QUADRILLE, St. Patrick's Quadrille.
2.—VALS, Sweetheart.
3.—SCHOTTISCHE, Erin's Isle.
4.—RECESSION, Violent.
5.—Lancers, Madame Angot.
6.—POLKA, Drink, Drink, Drink.
7.—Lancers, The Girl of Killiney.
8.—CALEDONIANS, Royal Irish.
9.—SCHOTTISCHE, Love.
10.—VALS, My Queen.
11.—GALOP, Night Bell.
12.—Lancers, Connacht Lancers.
13.—POLKA, Kate Kearney.
14.—SCHOTTISCHE, Silver Slip.
15.—RECESSION, Light of London.
16.—VALS, Kathleen Moravoun.
17.—Lancers, Silks and Satins.
18.—POLKA, Chiffonade.
19.—VALS, Messenger of Love.
20.—Lancers, Hiss and Biss.
21.—GALOP, The Kiss.
22.—GALOP, God Save the Queen.

About half past twelve an adjournment was made to the supper room where everything in the culinary line that could possibly be desired was spread abundantly, the good things of this life being done ample justice to by the bronzed warriors and their guests, who once and all seemed bent on doing their utmost to enjoy a pleasant time, the absence of shoddy and petty ambition making that task very easy of accomplishment. On returning to the ballroom, dancing was kept up with great spirit until about half past three o'clock. H. E. General remained until nearly two, and we could discern no appreciable thinning of the votaries of Terpsichore until the programme was drawing near its close.

The arrangements were under the personal superintendence of Sergeant-Major Gleeson, who was ably assisted by his Sergeants, and were everything that could be desired, there being a total absence of that confusion which is so fatal to the success of a ball. The music was supplied by the band of the "Buffs" and was a great improvement on their previous efforts in dance music, albeit the time of the values in the latter half of the programme being rather uneven. The "Buffs" had, very wisely we think, appointed one of their number to act as "master of the ceremonies" and well he did his work, the sets being all arranged in their places and ready to begin before a bar of the music was played. Thorough order and discipline were conspicuous throughout the whole of the arrangements, and we can heartily congratulate the entire management on the success of their ball, which, for excellent dancing and genuine enjoyment has not been excelled by any ball of the past season.

FORMOSA TEA.

Formosa is, like India, a comparatively new tea-growing country, or at least it is only of recent years that its trade in that article has grown to great importance. Considerable information in regard to the subject is given in a recent report by General Goldborough of Amoy. More than seven-eighths of the tea exported from Formosa is shipped by the United States, where, as a rule, it finds a ready market, the prices paid for the choicest leaf being extremely high, fetching as much as fancy teas shipped from China to Russia. The Formosa tea-plant is grown on the hills which the Chinese have acquired from the aborigines by conquest or rather plunder, and after clearing these hills of the principal forest and growing thereon a chapter's store of soil, the land is found to be adapted for tea-growing. The tea of Formosa has a peculiar flavor about it, which is not usually found to exist in teas grown on the mainland of China. There is an aroma of the finest kind, which is supposed to be peculiar to the Formosa alone, and a strength and pungency which are probably derived from the soil itself, and which are perhaps due to the ferruginous nature of the land. The leaf is picked by the planters, and then passed through the sun-drying process; if there is no sun it is thrown into the air for several hours and passed through, what is called the absorbing or drying process. Afterward it is put into iron pans heated by charcoal fires, and is "fired" quickly, and by a hand movement receives a sort of twist or make. It is then rolled and twisted still more, and in order to attract the moisture still more out of it it is put into baskets containing slices at the bottom, and is kept over a charcoal fire until the leaves assume a curled and dry appearance. It is then packed in the bags containing about half a picul each, and taken to the principal market town, called Twatwa, where it is offered for sale to foreign and Chinese merchants, who pass it through a similar process of firing in baskets over charcoal fires. When it is cooled sufficiently according to the ideas of experts, it is then weighed and packed in lead-lined chests, is shipped principally to Amoy, where it is either transhipped to the United States via Suez Canal, or by sea, or is forwarded to Hongkong through to San Francisco. The small proportion shipped to England is used there for mixing purposes entirely, whereas in America this tea is consumed in an unadmixed state.

MERY.

In an article on Merv and the Russian advances in the East the *Morning Post* says—

The question of Merv demands attention not only on account of what is going to happen there, but because that question has undergone considerable changes since first it was discussed and assumed importance. Already Merv has served Russian purposes. It has acted like the proverbial red herring across the true scent. To follow up the simile, the English hounds have run after Merv, while the Russian fox at Askabad was escaping notice. Russian statesmen must have been alike surprised and pleased. English statesmen required guarantees from Russia that she did not mean to, and would not, occupy Merv; and there was no difficulty in giving those guarantees, because another line of advance had been adopted. Thereby the great majority of Englishmen were satisfied. They had been led to regard a Russian extension to Merv as a menace to India; and when they learnt that Russia was not going to push on in that direction they breathed more freely. But all this time Russia very quietly was arranging her new departure. Its immediate objective point was Askabad. The farther objective points were Serakhs, Herat, Afghanistan. Merv did not lie in the new line at all. The advance on India could be made without its occupation. The first surveys and then those of M. Lessar had thrown a fresh light on the subject. A shorter and easier route had been discovered. Under cover of chastising Turcomans and threatening Merv the Russians were enabled to begin the Michaelowsk-Bami line of railway, to build their projecting works, and to prosecute their researches and explorations for extension of the line to Herat; and all this without exciting marked attention. Accomplished facts they knew from experience could not be controverted. Their invariable rule is to act; not to speak or ask leave. *Fait accompli* upon *fait accompli*, and their well-planned schemes are worked out; and then it is too late for others to say what should not be done or must not be done; and so their encroachments and advances are accomplished. What do they care then for growlings and expostulations? Nothing whatever. Will the other side fight? That is all to which they look. Mere words they disregard as much as their own "assurances." What would be deemed dishonourable in private life they consider fair in foreign politics. That is precisely where and why we cannot cope with them. Our statesmen may now and then execute some sharpish practice, but on the whole they do mean what they say, and often say what they mean; and, strangely enough, notwithstanding repeated and dire experience of foreign, and specially Russian, "assurances," they go on allowing themselves to be hood-winked and befooled. That the Russians understand them is plain, but how they must marvel and laugh!

But although the subjugation and occupation of Merv are not essential to the advance of Russia upon Afghanistan, still the possession of that position would not be without its value to her in several ways. The oasis of Merv is very fertile. It is, therefore, the home of a tribe of Turcomans. Russia aims at subduing first and then incorporating and using for her purposes the whole of the Turcomans in the region. The Tekke-occupants of Merv are, therefore, doomed. Sooner or later they will be absorbed. The necessary excuse will be found without trouble. Indeed, it seems probable that at this very moment the fable of the wolf and the lamb is being carried into practice. There are ominous rumors of outrages by the Turcomans upon Russian subjects. A Russian officer was wounded while surveying the oasis between Merv and the Atok, and the usual consequence may be expected. We shall hear of chastisement, and then ultimately of occupation. Merv may soon pass into Russian hands, and then the Turcomans will be made to see that it will be best for them to be friends rather than enemies of Russia, and eventually they will aid, instead of opposing, her in the designs so long contemplated. In the next place, if Merv were not held by Russia, and if the Turcomans or others were to assemble there in force, the flank of the Muscovite advance might at all events be threatened. It is a safer plan for Russia to hold it herself. Then there is the moral effect of a complete mastery of the whole country. If Russia held but one narrow strip her power would not appear so great and irresistible. Afghanistan would not behold the mighty lord of a vast neighbouring country, approaching it in an awe-inspiring, overwhelming manner. Lastly, there is the consideration that the Merv route, starting from the base of Bokhara—for no doubt, means will be found by-and-by for connecting Merv with the Oxus—would form an alternative or a subsidiary and supporting line. It is always well to have "two strings to your bow." In military matters especially it is not desirable to trust to one line of operations and two bases may be, under the circumstances, better than one. Hence it will be seen that, although the main advance of Russia may not be *via* Merv, the possession of that position might be of sufficient advantage to Russia, if she were to capture it, money, and pains in order to take and hold it.

From what has been stated it follows that, although the name of Merv has somewhat lost the menacing import it once had, England ought not to watch the subjugation of the place by Russia with indifference. Russia requires it in order to a thorough consummation of her designs. Merv will be the connecting link between the line of the Oxus and that of the new railway to Herat. Not absolutely necessary, perhaps, to the success of the Russian enterprise; it would probably assist to that end. Its capture will serve to indicate the persistency and completeness of the Russian action in Central Asia. England, having become accustomed—as in similar cases—to the idea of a Russian occupation of Merv, may perhaps make some feeble protest; but our rivals know the value of that under Liberal rule, and will not be diverted from their purpose. Merv may be considered as gone. All along Russia has meant to take it when it suited her; and there are signs that the time has come. It is disheartening to find England standing with folded hands while Russia is rapidly advancing and consolidating her rule in Central Asia; but the duty of telling her the truth of the matter must not therefore be neglected. We can only follow President Lincoln's advice, and "keep pegging away" in hopes of ultimate, if apparently remote, success. The people of England may yet be in time to rectify the frontiers of India as best to meet the Russian advance on their vast possessions. The pushing on of the Captain-Henry Railway ought to indicate the necessity of completing our line from the Indian to Afghanistan.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

THIS EVENING, THE 17TH INSTANT, AT NINE P.M.

LAST OPPORTUNITIES OF VISITING HASELMAYER'S WONDERS.

NOVELTIES ON EACH OCCASION. APPEARANCE OF MADAME HASELMAYER. PSYCHO! PSYCHO! PSYCHO!

AND EXHIBITION OF THE WONDERFUL SPARK ILLUMINATIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—As usual.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S to Matinee and Evening Performances.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9. Hongkong, 16th March, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEM, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"ORION," Captain G. Mahorsich, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1883.

TO LET. THE UPPER FLOOR of No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for DWELLING or OFFICES.—Rent \$55.

ALSO, OFFICE ON QUEEN'S ROAD. Apply to J. G. SMITH & Co.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1883.

KELLY & WALSH

THE HONGKONG NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK.

CONTAINING CANTON TIDE TABLES, PEAK AND INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS,

LIST OF LIGHTS, BUOYS AND DRAGONS ON THE COAST OF CHINA, ETC., ETC.

FOR 1883.

FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.

CALENDAR, TITLE, CONTENTS.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNALS, PREFACE.

HIGH WATER TIME TABLE AT PORTS ON THE COAST OF CHINA.

TIDAL CONSTANTS, NOTE ON THE TIDE TABLE.

PEAK SIGNALS, INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS.

PENDANTS AND INTERNATIONAL PENDANTS.

MAIL AND HOUSE FLAGS, LIST OF TABLES.

LIST OF THE CHINESE LIGHT HOUSES, LIGHT VESSELS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS.

WAGES TABLE IN DOLLARS OR TAELS, HONGKONG FIRE SIGNALS.

FRENCH METRICAL SYSTEM OF MEASURES.

DISTANCE TABLES FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO JAPAN, DISTANCES HONGKONG TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA JAPAN, DISTANCES HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI VIA COAST PORTS.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS TRADING WITH THE COLONY.

ECLIPSES 1883, LONGITUDE IN TIME OF VARIOUS PROMINENT POINTS.

DIFFERENCE OF TIME BETWEEN HONGKONG AND VARIOUS PORTS, CORRECTION FOR LONGITUDE OF MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.

CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, LEGALIZED IN HONGKONG.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF TEA, SILK, COAL, OIL, COTTON, WOOD, &c.

DIMENSIONS OF HONGKONG DOCKS, ROUTES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND AUSTRALIA.

TRANSIT MARKS AND BEARINGS, HINTS FOR THE TYPHOON SEASON.

OBSERVATIONS ON LOCAL TIDES, DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR INTO SECTIONS.

CALL FLAGS AND SIGNALS, KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1883.

HONGKONG RACES, 1883, NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882, IN PAMPHLET FORM.

REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

As only a limited number has been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office, No. 7, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, 14th March, 1883.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY. THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY," Captain Rementeria, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Hongkong, 14th March, 1883.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Steamship

"LIDO," Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 16th March, 1883.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). THE Spanish Steamer

"LUZON," Captain Villamil, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Hongkong, 14th March, 1883.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN," Captain Marquez, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 14th March, 1883.

FOR MANILA. THE Steamship

"MINDANAO," Captain Tremoya, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DUNN, MELBYE & Co., Hongkong, 17th March, 1883.

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS, PICKS, AXES, HATCHETS.

ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS, PATENT BIT BRACES.

AUGER-BITS, DRILLS, GIMBLETS.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.

MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADIRONS, COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES, BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED, ANVILS.

VICES, HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS, GLASS CUTTERS.

SCROLL SAWS, FAMILY GRINDSTONES, BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWES.

&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES, SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS, CHISELS, HAMMERS.

PINCERS, NIPPERS, DIVIDERS.

RULES, METAL SCISSORS, METAL SAWS.

TUBE EXPANDERS, OIL FEEDERS, OIL CANS.

SALTERS' SPRING-BALANCE SCALES, WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS, DISTRESS SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS, FOGHORNS.

SIGNAL LAMPS, LIFE BUOYS.

LIFE BELTS, BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFER BEER, FLENSBURG STOCK BEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER, VEUVE CLICQUOT FONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS.

BY BREVET LIEUT. COL. H. S. PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Being a Review of the Decades' Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882.

Intimations.

"WAI SAN YAT PO."

A CHINESE DAILY-NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the other Ports, at Moderate Subscription of FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. It is an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor,

LUK KE SHUN, No. 9, Gough Street, Hongkong, 10th February, 1883.

TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT, 18, WING SENG LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," Steam Launches for Hire at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd and \$1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement. Hongkong, 16th October, 1882.

A HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty; a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th May, 1882.

